

## **A. In Independent or Main Clauses**

1. Hortatory – A command or urging in the first person. “*Let us climb Parnassus.*”
2. Jussive – A command or urging in the third person. “*Let him climb Parnassus.*”
3. Optative – Wishing. “*Would that he had climbed Parnassus.*”
4. Deliberative – Used in questions implying doubt or indecision. “*Should I climb Parnassus?*”
5. Potential – Used to express possibility or an opinion politely. “*You might climb Parnassus.*”

## **B. In Dependent Clauses**

From *Latin for Beginners*, by Benjamin L. D'Ooge, Ginn & Company, Boston, 1911, pg 193:

**458.** The subjunctive is used :

1. To denote purpose (§§ 349, 366, 372).
2. To denote consequence or result (§§ 385, 386).
3. In relative clauses of characteristic or description (§ 390).
4. In **cum** clauses of time, cause, and concession (§ 396).
5. In indirect questions (§ 432).

## A. The Subjunctive in Independent or Main Clauses

### A.1 Hortatory

A command or urging in the first person. The main verb is in the present subjunctive. Negative: **nē**

Pugnēmus.	<i>Let's fight.</i>
Parnassum videam.	<i>Let me see Parnassus.</i>
Nē cedāmus.	<i>Let us not yield.</i>

### A.2 Jussive

A command or urging in the third person. The main verb is in the present subjunctive. Negative: **nē**

Nē pugnent.	<i>Let them not fight.</i>
Nē arborem ascendat.	<i>Let him not climb a tree.</i>
Parnassum conētur.	<i>Let him attempt Parnassus.</i>

### A.3 Optative

**Utinam** (*if only, would that*) is optional in all three cases. Negative: **nē**

Wishes capable of fulfillment use the present subjunctive.

(Utimam) veniat.	<i>Would that he might come.</i>
(Utimam) nē veniat.	<i>If only he would not come.</i>
Dī tē ament.	<i>May the gods love you.</i>

Wishes incapable of fulfillment in the present use the imperfect subjunctive.

(Utimam) Caesar vīreret.	<i>Would that Caesar were living.</i>
(Utimam) nē adessēs.	<i>Would that you were not present. If only ...</i>
(Utimam) Caesar adesset.	<i>Would that Caesar were here.</i>

Wishes incapable of fulfillment in the past use the pluperfect subjunctive.

(Utimam) Caesar vēnisset.	<i>Would that Caesar had come.</i>
(Utimam) nē Caesarem occīdisset.	<i>Would that they had not killed Caesar. If only ...</i>
(Utimam) mē vīdisset.	<i>Would that you had seen me.</i>

### A.4 Deliberative

Used in (often rhetorical) questions implying doubt or impossibility. Negative: **nōn**

Use present subjunctive for present time.

Quid faciam?	<i>What should I do?</i>
Utrum hīc maneam an arborem ascendam?	<i>Should I stay here or climb the tree?</i>
Hanc nāvem nōn capiāmus?	<i>Should we not seize this ship?</i>

Use imperfect subjunctive for past time.

Quid facerent?	<i>What were they to do?</i>
Pecūniam nōn trāderem?	<i>Was I not to hand over the money?</i>
Quid dīcerem?	<i>What was I supposed to say?</i>

## *The Latin Subjunctive*

### **A.5 Potential**

Used to express a possibility or an opinion, politely and tentatively. The second person singular and third person plural are usually indefinite. Negative: **nōn**

Use present subjunctive and perfect subjunctive for present time.

Pōtum velim (nōlim, mālim).

Hīs crēdās.

Aliquis id dīxerit.

Eum nōn esse hominem bonum dīcās.

*I should like (should not like, should prefer) a drink.*

*You (one, a person) might believe these things.*

*Someone might say that.*

*You might say he is not a good person.*

Use imperfect subjunctive for past time.

Vidērēs (cernerēs, putārēs).

Crēderēs.

Dīcerēs eum hominum bonus esse.

*You might have seen (observed, thought).*

*One may (a person) have believed.*

*One might have said he was a good man.*

## The Latin Subjunctive

# B. The Subjunctive in Dependent Clauses

*ut*, conj., that, in order that; to

*nē*, conj., in order that not, that not, lest

*quī*, the relative pronoun

*quō*, (abl. of *quī*, by which), in order that, that; used when the purpose clause contain a comparative.

The ablative, *quō*, expresses the measure of difference.

*ubi*, conj., where

### B.1 Purpose

A clause expressing purpose takes the subjunctive. In English, purpose clauses are sometimes introduced by *that* or *in order that*, but much more frequently purpose is expressed in English by the infinitive, as *He advises us to remain at home*. Purpose is never expressed by the infinitive in Latin prose! The English phrases below are literal translations.

*Noun Clause*: A substantive (“noun”) clause of purpose with the subjunctive is used as the object of verbs commanding, urging, asking, persuading, or advising, where in English we should usually have the infinitive.

**Indirect Commands** are included in this grouping.

D’Ooge §§ 366

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| - Nōbīs persuādēbit <b>nē</b> proficiscāmur.         | <i>He will persuade <b>that</b> <u>we should not set out.</u></i>           |
| - Monet <b>ut</b> domī maneāmus.                     | <i>He advises <b>that</b> <u>we should remain at home.</u></i>              |
| - Imperātor mīlitibus imperāvīt <b>ut</b> currerent. | <i>The general ordered <b>that</b> <u>the soldiers should run.</u></i>      |
| - Ōrō <b>ut</b> nautam superēs.                      | <i>I beg <b>that</b> <u>you should overcome the sailor.</u></i>             |
| - Ōrābam <b>ut</b> nautam superārēs.                 | <i>I begged <b>that</b> <u>you should overcome the sailor.</u></i>          |
| - Ōrāvī <b>ut</b> verba cum veniā audirēs.           | <i>I begged <b>that</b> <u>you would hear my words with indulgence.</u></i> |

*Noun Clause: Verbs of Fearing*. **Nē** for positive and **ut** for negative with verbs of fearing (opposite of expected).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| - Timeō <b>nē</b> veniat.               | <i>I fear <b>that</b> (lest) <u>he is coming.</u></i>              |
| - Timeō <b>ut</b> veniat.               | <i>I fear <b>that</b> <u>he is not coming.</u></i>                 |
| - Timeō <b>nē nōn</b> veniat.           | <i>I fear <b>that</b> (lest) <u>he is not coming.</u></i>          |
| - Veritus est <b>nē</b> canis mordēret. | <i>He was afraid <b>that</b> (lest) <u>the dog would bite.</u></i> |
| - Timēmus <b>ut</b> amīcī salvī sint.   | <i>We are afraid <b>that</b> <u>our friends are not safe.</u></i>  |

*Adjectival Clause*: An adjectival clause is also called a *relative clause*. It qualifies, like an attribute, the main clause on which it depends. It is introduced by a relative pronoun or an equivalent.

D’Ooge §§ 349

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| - Caesar hominēs mittet <b>quī</b> pontem reperiant. | <i>Caesar sends men <b>who</b> <u>would find the bridge.</u></i>    |
| - Equitēs mīsīt <b>quī</b> oppidum caperent.         | <i>He sent men <b>who</b> <u>should take the town.</u></i>          |
| - Locum <b>ubi</b> castra pōneret ēlēgit.            | <i>He selected a place <b>where</b> <u>he might pitch camp.</u></i> |

*Adverbial Clause*: Expresses the why, when, or how of the main verb.

D’Ooge §§ 372

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| - Pācem petunt <b>ut</b> domum revertantur.           | <i>They ask for peace <b>in order that</b> <u>they may return home.</u></i>               |
| - Mīlitēs veniunt <b>ut</b> agrōs vāstent.            | <i>Soldiers come <b>in order that</b> <u>they may lay waste the fields.</u></i>           |
| - Fugiunt <b>nē</b> vulnerentur.                      | <i>They flee <b>that not</b> (or <b>lest</b>) <u>they might be wounded.</u></i>           |
| - Pontem faciunt <b>quō</b> facilius oppidum capiant. | <i>They build a bridge <b>by which</b> <u>the more easily they may take the town.</u></i> |

## The Latin Subjunctive

### B.2 Result

D'Ooge §§ 385, 386

*Noun Clause:* Object clauses of result with **ut** or **ut nōn** are found after verbs of *effecting* or *bringing about*.

- Accidit **ut** nōs nōn vidēret. *It happened **that he did not see us**. (What is the thing that happened?)*
- Sequitur **ut** bonus sit. *It follows **that he is good**. (What is the thing that is good?)*
- Effēcit **ut** pōns fieret. *He brought it about **that a bridge was made**. (What thing was brought about?)*
- Fac **nē** cui noceās. *See to it **that you do not harm anyone**. (See to what thing?)*
- Perīculum fēcit **ut** omnēs fugerent. *The danger made **so that all fled**. (What thing was made to happen?)*

*Adjectival Clause:* An adjectival clause is also called a *relative clause*. It qualifies, like an attribute, the main clause on which it depends. It is introduced by relative pronoun or an equivalent.

- Nōn is est **quī** hoc dīcat. *He is not one **who would say this**.*
- Nihil est **tam** malum **quod** mūtārī nōn possit. *There is nothing so bad **that it is not possible to be changed**.*
- Quis est **tam** invidus **quī** ab eo nos abducat? *Who is so envious **that he would withhold us from it**?*

*Adverbial Clause:* Introduced by **ut**, **ut nōn**, **quī/quae/quod**. Often preceded in the main clause by such words as **tam**, **ita**, **sīc** (*so*), **talīs**, **tantus**, **adeō**.

- Sīc vītam ēgit **ut** omnēs eum laudārent. *He so lived **that everyone praised him**. (How did he live?)*
- Ita fortiter pugnāvērunt **ut** vincerent. *They fought so bravely **that they conquered**. (How bravely?)*
- Sīc oppidum mūniēbātur **ut** nōn expugnārētur. *The town was so fortified **that it was not captured**. (How fortified?)*
- Tam alta est mōns **ut** nōn ascendere possīmus. *The mountain is so high **that we cannot climb (it)**. (How high?)*

### B.3 Description or Characteristic

D'Ooge, §§ 390: This is similar to the *subjunctive of consequence or result*. A relative clause with the subjunctive **may** be used to describe and antecedent. Henle, pg 135: It is frequently impossible to distinguish a *characteristic clause* from a relative clause of *result* or *cause*.

*Adjectival Clause:* An adjectival clause is also called a *relative clause*. It qualifies, like an attribute, the main clause on which it depends. It is introduced by relative pronoun or an equivalent.

- Nēmo est **quī** hoc nesciat. *There is no one **who does not know this**.*
- Quis est **quī** hoc crēda? *Who is there **that believes this**?*
- Virtūs tua digna est **quae** laudētur. *Your courage is **what should be praised**.*
- Quis est **quī** suam domum nōn amet? *Who is there **who does not love his own home**?*
- Erant **quī** hoc facere nōllent. *There were (some) **who were unwilling to do this**.*
- Tū nōn is es **quī** amīcōs trādās. *You are not one **who would betray your friends**.*
- Nihil videō **quod** timeam. *I see nothing **that I would fear**.*
  
- Caesar est is quī nōs **ducit** (*indicative*). *Caesar is the man **who is leading** us. (Simple statement of fact.)*
- Caesar est is quī nōs **ducat**. *Caesar is the man **who would lead** us. (Possibility.)*
  
- Is est quī celetiter **ambulat**. *He is the (actual) man **who walks** fast. (Simple statement of fact.)*
- Is est quī celeriter **ambulet**. *He is the (kind of) man **who would walk** fast. (General characterization.)*

## The Latin Subjunctive

### B.4 Cum Clauses of Time, Cause, and Concession

All adverbial.

D'Ooge §§ 396

*Circumstantial "Cum" Clause:* Shows the circumstances that attended or preceded the main clause. **Cum** means *when*.

- Cum omnēs **pervenissent**, servi potiones attulerunt. *When everyone **had arrived**, the slaves brought in the drinks.*
- Cum tē **vidērem**, fēlix eram. *When **I saw** you, I was happy.*
- Cum pācem **peterent**, Caesar in eōs impetum nōn fēcit. *When **they were seeking peace**, Caesar did not attack them.*
- Puer, cum consilium **audīvisset**, contentus erat. *The boy, when **he had heard the plan**, was pleased.*
- Cum hostēs **vīdisset**, legiōnēs īnstrūxit. *When **he had seen** the enemy, he drew up the legions.*

*Temporal "Cum" Clause:* If the time relationship to the main clause is stressed, or the present or future is used, the indicative is usually used. **Cum** means *when, at the time when, etc.*

- Cum omnēs **pervenerant**, servī potionēs attulērunt. *When everyone **had arrived**, the slaves brought in the drinks.*
- Cum tē **vīdī**, fēlix eram. *(At the very time) when **I saw** you, I was happy.*
- Caesarem **vīdī** tum cum in Galliā eram. ***I saw** Caesar at the time when I was in Gaul.*
- Cum **vincimus**, tum pācem spērās. *(Of course) while **we are winning**, you are hoping for peace.*
- Veniam cum **poterō**. *I will come when **I can**. (I have limited time).*
- Cum **adest**, nihil timēmus. *When **he is present**, we fear nothing.*

*Causal "Cum" Clause:* Introduces the reason for the main clause. **Cum** means *since* or *because*.

- Cum omnēs **pervenissent**, servi potionēs attulērunt. *Since everyone **had arrived**, the slaves brought in the drinks.*
- Cum tē **videam**, fēlix sum. *Since (because) **I see** you, I am happy.*
- Cum tē **vidērem**, fēlix eram. *Since (because) **I saw** you, I was happy.*
- Cum tē **vīderim**, fēlix sum. *Since (because) **I saw** you, I am happy.*
- Cum tē **vīdissem**, fēlix eram. *Since (because) **I had seen** you, I was happy.*
- Hoc erat difficile, cum paucī sine vulneribus **essent**. *This was difficult, since only a few **were** without wounds.*

*Concessive "Cum" Clause:* **Cum** means *yet* or *although*. **Tamen** may or may not be used.

- Cum paucī modō **pervenissent**,  
servī (tamen) potionēs attulērunt. *Although only a few **had arrived**,  
the slaves brought in the drinks anyway.*
- Cum tē **videam**, fēlix (tamen) sum. *Although **I see** you, (nevertheless) I am happy.*
- Cum tē **vidērem**, fēlix (tamen) eram. *Although **I saw** you, (nevertheless) I was happy.*
- Cum tē **vīderim**, fēlix (tamen) sum. *Although **I saw** you, (nevertheless) I am happy.*
- Cum tē **vīdissem**, fēlix (tamen) eram. *Although **I had seen** you, (nevertheless) I was happy.*
- Cum ordinēs fūgissent, tamen reliquī cōnsistēbant. *Though ranks had fled, yet the rest stood their ground.*

## The Latin Subjunctive

### B.5 Indirect Questions

Expect a question word (what, why, where, how, etc.) to introduce the indirect question, whose verb is subjunctive. There will not necessarily be any verb of asking. The subjunctive verb's tense is determined by the law for tense sequence. It is translated like an indicative.

D'Ooge §§ 432

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| - Direct: Quis Gallōs <b>vincit</b> ?                   | Who <b>is conquering</b> the Gauls?                     |
| - Indirect: Rogat quis Gallōs <b>vincat</b> .           | He asks, Who <b>is conquering</b> the Gauls.            |
| - Indirect: Rogāvit quis Gallōs <b>vinceret</b> .       | He asked, Who <b>was conquering</b> the Gauls.          |
|   |   |
| - Direct: Ubi <b>est</b> Rōma?                          | Where <b>is</b> Rome?                                   |
| - Indirect: Rogat ubi <b>sit</b> Rōma.                  | He asks, Where <b>is</b> Rome.                          |
| - Indirect: Rogāvit ubi <b>esset</b> Rōma.              | He asked, Where <b>was</b> Rome.                        |
|   |   |
| - Direct: Caesare Gallōs <b>vicit</b> .                 | Did Caesare <b>conquer</b> the Gauls?                   |
| - Indirect: Rogat num Caesar Gallōs <b>vicerit</b> .    | He asks whether Caesar <b>conquered</b> the Gauls.      |
| - Indirect: Rogāvit num Caesar Gallōs <b>vicisset</b> . | He asked whether Caesar <b>had conquered</b> the Gauls. |

*Indirect statements* use the indicative mood.

D'Ooge §§ 415

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| - Dīcit – or – Dīxit Gallōs <b>esse</b> fortis.         | <i>He says – or – He said the Gauls <b>to be</b> brave.</i>             |
| - Dīcit – or – Dīxit Gallōs <b>fuisse</b> fortis.       | <i>He says – or – He said the Gauls <b>to have been</b> brave.</i>      |
| - Dīcit – or – Dīxit Gallōs <b>futūrōs esse</b> fortis. | <i>He says – or – He said the Gauls <b>to be about to be</b> brave.</i> |

### B.6 Priviso or Conditional Wish

*Adverbial Clause: Modo, dum, dummodo, and sī modo* (which all mean, *if only, provided only, as long as, etc.*) are used to express conditional wishes with the present and imperfect subjunctives. Tense by sequence. Negative: **nē**.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| - Ōderint, <b>dum</b> metuant.                | <i>Let them hate, <b>provided only</b> they fear.</i>                                 |
| - Manēbō <b>dummodo</b> tū <b>nē</b> fugiās.  | <i>I shall remain <b>provided</b> you do <b>not</b> flee.</i>                         |
| - Id saepe faciat, <b>modo nē</b> miser fiat. | <i>Let him do this often, <b>provided that</b> he does <b>not</b> become unhappy.</i> |

*Future less vivid: Present subjunctive* in both clauses.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| - Sī <b>labōret</b> , fēlix <b>sit</b> . | <i>If he <b>should work</b>, he <b>would be</b> happy.</i> |
|--|--|

*Present Contrary to Fact: Imperfect subjunctive* in both clauses.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| - Sī <b>labōrāret</b> , fēlix <b>esset</b> . | <i>If he <b>were</b> (now) <b>working</b> (but he is not), he <b>would be</b> happy.</i> |
|--|--|

*Past Contrary to Fact: Pluperfect subjunctive* in both clauses.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| - Sī <b>labōrāvisset</b> , fēlix <b>fuisset</b> . | <i>If he <b>had</b> (in the past) <b>worked</b> (but he did not), he <b>would have been</b> happy.</i> |
|---|--|

*Simple Conditional: Use the indicative.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| - Sī <b>labōrat</b> , fēlix <b>est</b> .    | <i>If (whenever) he <b>works</b>, he <b>is</b> happy.</i>   |
| - Sī <b>labōrābat</b> , fēlix <b>erat</b> . | <i>If (whenever) he <b>worked</b>, he <b>was</b> happy.</i> |